UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/660,418	09/10/2003	Prabhuram Mohan	2950P087	5834

24628   7590   07/12/2007

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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
07/12/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/660,418	MOHAN ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Randy Scott	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10 September 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☐ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-33* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>10/11/06</u>. 3|2|06, 2|28|06, 11|17|05

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____ .

Detailed Action

This Office Action is in response to the Communication filed September 10, 2003.

Specification

1.   The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

On line 15 of par. [0006] of the specification, the term "indicate this communication path"

should be concluded with a period to properly end the sentence.

On line 2 of par. [0009] of the specification, the term "communication on data" should be –

communication of data-.

On line 5 of par. [0030] of the specification, the term "In various embodiment" should be –In

various embodiments-.

On line 2 of par. [0046] of the specification the term "an application associate with a first

domain" should be –an application associated with a first domain-.

On line 5 of par. [0048] of the specification the term "an first application" should be –a first

application-.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2.   Claims 10 and 22 are objected to for the following informalities:

On line 1 of claim 10, the term "the method including" should be – the system including -.

On line 1 of claim 22, the term "to facilitate the communication of data" should be – to facilitate

communication of data -.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

3.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35

U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4.   Claims 6 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention. As to line 3 of claims 6 and 15, it can't be ascertained as to whether the

term "a respective anchor portion" is referring to an anchor portion of a URL string specified in

line 4 of claims 1 and 10 or a second anchor portion.

5.   Claims 22 and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite

for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant

regards as the invention. As to claim 22, line 4, and claim 31, line 13 the applicant should specify

whether the term "communicate data" is referring to data communicated between different

Internet domains as stated in line 1 of claim 22 and claim 31 or a another data type.

6.   Claims 26, 31, and 33 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention. As to claim 26, lines 12-13, claim 31, lines 12-13, and claim

33, line 6, the applicant should specify whether the term "a first Internet domain" is referring to

the first Internet domain specified in line 5 of claims 26, 31, and 33 or another Internet domain.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs
of 35 U.S.C 102 that form the basis for the rejections under
this section made in this Office action:

      A person shall be entitled to a patent unless - -

4.   (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by
      another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent
      granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the
      applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section
      351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States
      only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2)
      of such treaty in the English language.

5.   Claim 31 is rejected under 35 USC 102 (e) as being anticipated by Clark (Pub # US

2002/0129239).

      With respect to claim 31, Clark teaches a limitation for communicating a first embedded

application to a first means associated with a first Internet domain (see e.g. [0028], lines 10-14

teaches applications, located in an application server, being associated with a first domain for

communication with a second domain); communicating a second embedded application to a

second means (see e.g. [0028], lines 10-14, teaches an application that may be associated with

the second domain for communication with the first domain and vice versa); and the first and

second means being retrievable from a first Internet domain and are configured to communicate

data to each other (see e.g. [0028], lines 19-21, teaches communication between domains being

provided and the data being transferred by a security client associated wit the first domain).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which
forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this
Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between
the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was
made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter
pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
invention was made.

7.   Claims 1, 10, 30, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over

Clark (Pub # 2002/0129239) in view of Pallmann (Pub # US 2002/0078014).

In reference to claims 1, 10, 30, and 32, Clark (Pub # 2002/0129239) teach a system

including the limitations for a first application associated with a first Internet domain (see e.g.

[0008], line 2 and e.g. [0009], line 1, which implies data for use in an application being

communicated from one domain to another, the application is implemented as a web application,

as shown in sec. [0047], lines 1-2. Also see abstract, lines 7-9, which implies data being

transmitted from one domain to another for use in an application), identifying a second Internet

domain that is different from the first Internet domain (see e.g. [0009], lines 1-3, which implies

data being transmitted for communication between a first and second domain), communicating

information to a second application associated with the second Internet domain (see e.g. [0009],

lines 4-6, which implies a personal identifier associated with the data transmitted between each

domain being provided), and at the second application, receiving the information and extracting

the data therefrom, wherein the receiving of the information at the second application does not

cause the second application to perform a server access to a server associated with the second

domain (see e.g. [0009], lines 10-12, which implies that the data that is transferred to the second

domain is decrypted at the destination domain).

Clark explicitly teaches the limitations, as claimed, except for using a URL string to

identify each domain.

The general concept of using a URL string to identify each domain is well known within

the art as illustrated by Pallmann. Pallmann discloses a method including limitations for using a

URL string to identify each domain (see e.g. [0048], lines 10-12, which implies specifying the

internet domain associated with each transmitted document in the URL for each document).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Clark to include the use of using a URL string to identify each domain as

taught by Pallmann in order to improve upon addressing an internet domain associated with each

of a hierarchy of documents in a website, as implied in e.g. [0049], lines 1-3 of Pallmann.

8.   Claims 2-4, and 11-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Clark

(Pub # 2002/0129239) in view of Pallmann (Pub # US 2002/0078014), further in view of Bagley

et al (Pat # 6,963,928).

In reference to claims 2-4, and 11-13, Clark and Pallmann teach the combined system of

communicating information to a second application associated with the second Internet domain

(see e.g. [0009], lines 4-6 of Clark, as claimed) and a means for using a URL string to identify

each domain (see e.g. [0048] of Pallmann, as claimed).

Clark and Pallmann teach substantial limitations of the invention as claimed except for

the communication of the URL string being performed by a client of the first application to the

second application, both the client of the first application and the second application residing on

a common machine, the second application communicating the data to a third application,

associated with the second Internet domain, the third application communicating the data to an

application server associated with the second Internet domain, and the second application

communicating the data to a client of the third application, wherein both the client of the third

application and the second application reside on a common machine.

The general concept of a limitation of communication of the URL string being performed

by a client of the first application to the second application, both the client of the first application

and the second application residing on a common machine, the second application

communicating the data to a third application, associated with the second Internet domain, the

third application communicating the data to an application server associated with the second

Internet domain, and the second application communicating the data to a client of the third

application, wherein both the client of the third application and the second application reside on a

common machine is well known within the art as illustrated by Bagley et al. Begley et al

discloses a method including limitations for the communication of the URL string being

performed by a client of the first application to the second application and both the client of the

first application (see claim 18, lines 25-27, which implies the address string for an internet

domain being communicated for a communication application of one user to a communication

application of another user), the second application residing on a common machine (note that it would've obvious to implement a limitation for the second application residing on the same machine because the prior art doesn't specify that the communication application has to be implemented on the same machine or a different machine, but one of ordinary skill in the art would know that this limitation would not change the scope of the invention or affect the way the invention was carried out), the second application communicating the data to a third application, associated with the second Internet domain, the third application communicating the data to an application server associated with the second Internet domain (note that it would've obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a limitation for communicating data to a third application because Bagley et al already established a limitation for communicating data from a first application to a second application), and the second application communicating the data to a client of the third application, wherein both the client of the third application and the second application reside on a common machine (Note that it would've obvious to implement a limitation for communicating data to a client of a third application, when Bagley et al teaches communication to a user of a second application, one of ordinary skill in the art would find it possible to communicate to a user of a third application if an implementation is established to communicate from a first to a second application. It would also be obvious that both applications may be embedded within the same machine, as stated above).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Clark and Pallmann to include the use of a limitation of the communication of the URL string being performed by a client of the first application to the second application, both the client of the first application and the second application residing on a common machine,

the second application communicating the data to a third application, associated with the second

Internet domain, the third application communicating the data to an application server associated

with the second Internet domain, and the second application communicating the data to a client

of the third application, wherein both the client of the third application and the second

application reside on a common machine as taught by Bagley et al in order to improve upon

implementing address strings for communication applications, as implied in sec. 3, lines 21-24 of

Bagley et al.

9.   Claims 5 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Clark (Pub

2002/0129239) in view of Pallmann (Pub # US 2002/0078014), further in view of Gough (Pat

6,704,771).

In reference to claims 5 and 14, Clark and Pallmann teach the combined system of

communicating information to a second application associated with the second Internet domain

(see e.g. [0009], lines 4-6 of Clark, as claimed) and using a URL string to identify each domain

(see e.g. [0048] of Pallmann, as claimed).

Clark and Pallmann teach substantial limitations of the invention as claimed except for

embedding an identifier that identifies the second application within the URL string, wherein the

first application invokes execution of the second application by communicating the URL string

to the server associated with the second domain.

The general concept of embedding an identifier that identifies the second application

within the URL string, wherein the first application invokes execution of the second application

by communicating the URL string to the server associated with the second domain is well known

within the art as illustrated by Gough. Gough discloses a method including limitations for

embedding an identifier that identifies the second application within the URL string, wherein the

first application invokes execution of the second application by communicating the URL string

to the server associated with the second domain (see claim 1, lines 2-4, which implies application

programs being received over a network for execution are identified by a URL embedded in a

message).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Clark and Pallmann to include the use of embedding an identifier that

identifies the second application within the URL string, wherein the first application invokes

execution of the second application by communicating the URL string to the server associated

with the second domain as taught by Gough in order to improve upon communication via an

application program, as implied in claim 1, lines 1-3 of Gough.

10.   Claims 6-7, and 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Clark

(Pub # 2002/0129239) in view of Pallmann (Pub # US 2002/0078014), further in view of Risley

et al (Pat # 6,332,158).

Clark and Pallmann teach the combined system of communicating information to a

second application associated with the second Internet domain (see e.g. [0009], lines 4-6 of

Clark, as claimed) and using a URL string to identify each domain (see e.g. [0048] of Pallmann,

as claimed).

Clark and Pallmann teach substantial limitations of the invention as claimed except for

communicating a plurality of URL strings to the second application, each of the plurality of URL

strings including further data embedded in a respective anchor portion of the URL string and

periodically determining whether a new URL string has been received and, if so, extracting

further data from an anchor portion of the new URL string.

The general concept of communicating a plurality of URL strings to the second

application, each of the plurality of URL strings including further data embedded in a respective

anchor portion of the URL string and periodically determining whether a new URL string has

been received and, if so, extracting further data from an anchor portion of the new URL string is

well known within the art as illustrated by Risley et al. Risley et al discloses a method including

limitations for communicating a plurality of URL strings to the second application, each of the

plurality of URL strings including further data embedded in a respective anchor portion of the

URL string (see spec, sec. 9, lines 53-56, which implies the domain name of a browser

application being transferred to a user in association with another URL of a browser application)

and periodically determining whether a new URL string has been received and, if so, extracting

further data from an anchor portion of the new URL string (see spec, sec. 9, lines 53-54, which

implies domain name information regarding each application being extracted only upon request

for domain name information from a user in relation to a URL of a browser application).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Clark and Pallmann to include the use of communicating a plurality of URL

strings to the second application, each of the plurality of URL strings including further data

embedded in a respective anchor portion of the URL string and periodically determining whether

a new URL string has been received and, if so, extracting further data from an anchor portion of

the new URL string as taught by Risley et al in order to improve upon implementation of a

domain name service system, as implied in sec. 1, lines 40-43 of Risley et al.

11.   Claims 8-9, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Clark

(Pub # 2002/0129239), Pallmann (Pub # US 2002/0078014), and Risley et al (Pat # 6,332,158)

further in view of Lavin et al (Pub # US 2004/0117376).

In reference to claims 8-9, and 17-18, Clark, Pallmann, and Risley teach the combined

system of communicating information to a second application associated with the second Internet

domain (see e.g. [0009], lines 4-6 of Clark, as claimed), using a URL string to identify each

domain (see e.g. [0048] of Pallmann, as claimed), and communicating a plurality of URL strings

to the second application, each of the plurality of URL strings including further data embedded

in a respective anchor portion of the URL string (see spec, sec. 9 of Risley, as claimed).

Clark, Pallmann, and Risley et al teach substantial limitations of the invention as claimed

except for the second application including client-side executable logic to determine receipt of

the new URL string and embedding an identifier for the second application within the URL

string, thereby to cause download of the second application from the second Internet domain.

The general concept of the second application including client-side executable logic to

determine receipt of the new URL string is well known within the art as illustrated by Lavin et

al. Lavin et al discloses a method including limitations for the second application including

client-side executable logic to determine receipt of the new URL string (see e.g. [0128], lines 22-

25, which implies polling implementations are provided to allow a data acquisition application to

receive a URL string to receive application information in relation to another website domain)

and embedding an identifier for the second application within the URL string, thereby to cause

download of the second application from the second Internet domain (see e.g. [0145], lines 4-6,

which implies data acquisition being used to download data from data sources in relation to the

application information with the URL string, as shown in sec. [0128]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Clark, Pallmann, and Risley et al to include the use of the second

application including client-side executable logic to determine receipt of the new URL string and

embedding an identifier for the second application within the URL string, thereby to cause

download of the second application from the second Internet domains taught by Lavin et al in

order to improve upon data acquisition throughout web domains, as implied in sec. [0073], lines

1-3 of Lavin et al.

12.   Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Roskind (Pub #

2004/0128540) in view of Lyons et al (Pat # US 6,484,180).

In reference to claim 19, Roskind (Pub # 2004/0128540) teach system having means for a

first embedded application (see claim 19, lines 7-9, which implies an application of a first client

device is used for communication), the first embedded application being embedded within a

browser instance operating as a first client application (see claim 19, lines 9-11, which implies

each application is embedded as a communication application for a client device), a second

embedded application (see claim 19, lines 7-9, which implies a communication application is

embedded for a second client device), the second embedded application being embedded within

a second browser instance operating as a second client application (see claim 19, lines 7-9, which

implies an application is embedded as a communication application for a second client device);

and establishing communications between the first and second embedded applications to thereby

enable a communication of data between the first client application and the second client

application (see claim 19, lines 10-13, which implies a communications pathway is provided for

communication between applications of the first and second client device).

Roskind explicitly teaches substantial limitations of the invention as claimed except for

downloading each respective application and the applications being embedded within an Internet

domain.

The general concept of downloading each respective application and the applications

being embedded within an internet domain is well known within the art as illustrated by Lyons et

al. Lyons et al discloses a method including limitations for downloading each respective

application and the applications being embedded within an internet domain (see spec, sec. 12,

lines 61-65, which implies a communication interface is provided for downloading applications,

which provides for accessing different domains objects).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Roskind to include the use of downloading each respective application and

the applications being embedded within an internet domain as taught by Lyons et al in order to

successfully access domain objects stored in database, as implied in sec. 11, lines 43-45 of Lyons

et al.

13.   Claims 20-21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Roskind (Pub

2004/0128540) in view of Lyons et al (Pat # US 6,484,180), further in view of Zhao (Pub

2002/0107910).

In reference to claim 20-21, Roskind and Lyons et al teach the combined system of a first

embedded application the first embedded application being embedded within a browser instance

operating as a first client application (see claim 19 of Roskind, as claimed) and downloading

each respective application and the applications being embedded within an internet domain (see

spec, sec. 12 of Lyons, as claimed).

Roskind and Lyons et al explicitly teach substantial limitations of the invention as

claimed except for each of the first and second embedded applications being any one of a Java

applet, an ActiveX control, and a Visual Basic control and each of the first and second embedded

applications is any application that can communicate utilizing Java script.

The general concept of each of the first and second embedded applications being any one

of a Java applet, an ActiveX control, and a Visual Basic control and each of the first and second

embedded applications is any application that can communicate utilizing Java script is well

known within the art as illustrated by Zhao. Zhao discloses a method including limitations for

each of the first and second embedded applications being any one of a Java applet, an ActiveX

control, and a Visual Basic control and each of the first and second embedded applications is any

application that can communicate utilizing Java script (see e.g. [0029], lines 2-5, which implies

each communication client implemented within the system may have multiple java script or java

applet instances embedded for communication).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Roskind and Lyons et al to include the use of each of the first and second

embedded applications being any one of a Java applet, an ActiveX control, and a Visual Basic

control and each of the first and second embedded applications is any application that can

communicate utilizing Java script as taught by Zhao in order to improve upon communications

frameworks for application servers and clients, as implied in sec. [0027], lines 1-3 of Zhao.

14.   Claims 22, 26, and 33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over

Roskind (Pub # 2004/0128540) in view of Lyons et al (Pat # US 6,484,180).

In reference to claims 22, 26, and 33, Roskind (Pub # 2004/0128540) teach a system of

configuring a first and second embedded application to communicated data to each other (see

claim 19, lines 7-11, which implies an application of a first client device is used for

communication a second communication client application), at a server, communicating the first

embedded application to the first client application (see e.g. [0022], lines 1-5, which implies the

client device may include client application in conjunction with other applications including

software applications, note that the communication of these applications would be obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art because of the communications interface, shown in e.g. [0020]), and at

the server, communicating the second embedded application to the second client application (see

claim 19, lines 7-11, which implies the second client communications application is embedded

with the same capabilities as the first application).

Roskind explicitly teaches substantial limitations of the invention, as claimed, except for

the applications being embedded within an Internet domain.

The general concept of downloading each respective application and the applications

being embedded within an internet domain is well known within the art as illustrated by Lyons et

al. Lyons et al discloses a method including limitations for the applications being embedded

within an internet domain (see spec, sec. 12, lines 61-65, which implies a communication

interface is provided for downloading applications, which provides for accessing different

domains objects).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Roskind to include a limitation of the applications being embedded within an internet domain as taught by Lyons et al in order to successfully access domain objects stored in database, as implied in sec. 11, lines 43-45 of Lyons et al.

15.   Claims 23-25, and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Roskind (Pub # 2004/0128540) in view of Lyons et al (Pat # US 6,484,180), further in view of Zhao (Pub # 2002/0107910).

In reference to claims 23-25, and 27-29, Roskind and Lyons et al teach a combined system of having means for configuring a first and second embedded application to communicated data to each other (see claim 19 of Roskind, as claimed) and the applications being embedded within an Internet domain (see spec, sec. 12 of Lyons et al, as claimed).

Roskind and Lyons et al explicitly teach the limitations as disclosed above except for the first client application including a first script, the first script operationally to issue a first function call to a first function within the first embedded application, the function call including data to be communicated to the second client application.

The general concept of the first client application including a first script, the first script operationally to issue a first function call to a first function within the first embedded application, the function call including data to be communicated to the second client application is well known within the art as illustrated by Zhao. Zhao discloses a method including limitations for a first client application including a first script, the first script operationally to issue a first function call to a first function within the first embedded application, the function call including data to be communicated to a second client application (see e.g. [0027], lines 1-5, which implies a function

is implemented for data to be transmitted between application clients using the java scripts

instances, shown in e.g. [0029]), in regard to the limitation for a second and third function call

including the data to be communicated to a second application (it would've been obvious to one

of ordinary skill in the art that providing a function using java script implementations to allow

for data to be transmitted between client application reads on claims 24, 25, 28, and 29 because it

would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a second and third function call to

carry out the scope of the claims if a function is already implemented to provide for

communication of data between client applications using java applets).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

was made to modify Roskind and Lyons et al to include a limitation of a first client application

including a first script, the first script operationally to issue a first function call to a first function

within the first embedded application, the function call including data to be communicated to a

second client application, Zhao in order to improve upon communications frameworks for

application servers and clients, as implied in sec. [0027], lines 1-3 of Zhao.
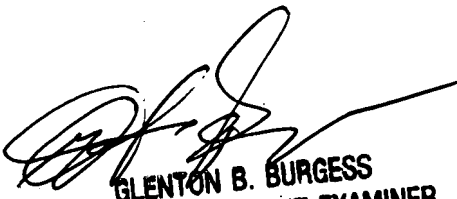
Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Randy Scott whose telephone number is 571-270-1598. The

examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Thurs. 7:30-5:00 p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on 571-272-3949. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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20 May 2007

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